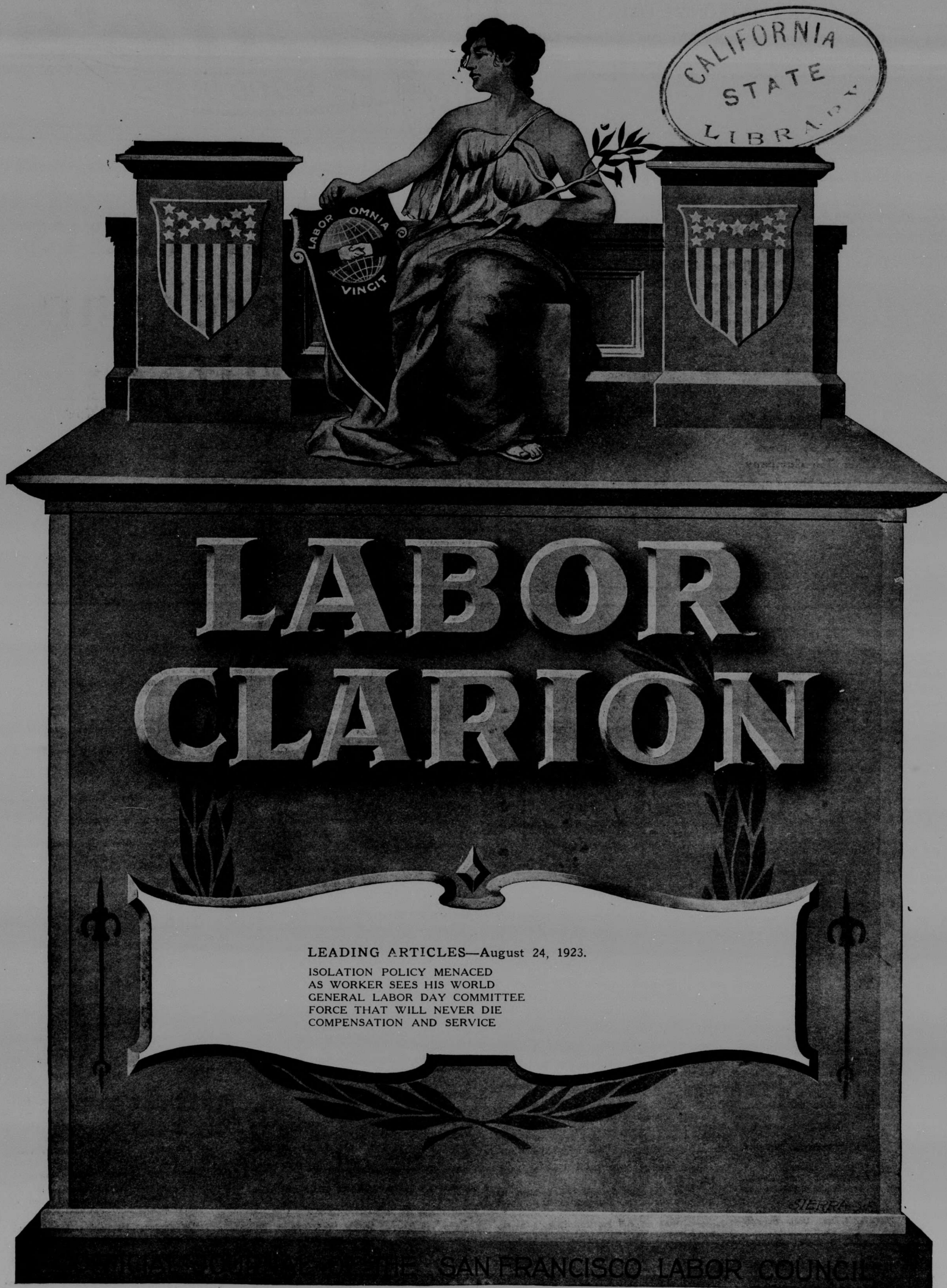


Cal





## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Black and White Cab Company  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,  
945 Cole.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Market Street R. R.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Yellow Cab Company  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

# Hale's

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Market at Fifth San Francisco

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 60 Market. Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30. 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00. 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 505 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—268 Market.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.  
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.  
Railroad Machinists—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 62.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1923

No. 30



## Isolation Policy Menaced



By Harry Slattery.

No words have been more quoted to serve entirely opposing arguments in the last few years in America than "entangling alliances." And that quotation of Washington's in his Farewell Address warning against such alliances has likewise served "doing nothing" statesmen who use it as an excuse for inaction.

The point I want to make is this—that regardless of this traditional policy of America, as claimed by some, the fact is that in Europe and elsewhere "financial entanglement" is rapidly swinging forward under the guise of development of resources. Certainly the American concession hunters are in the field and from evidences of success on all sides this is an open season. Their game bags are overflowing.

I recently returned from a trip abroad and from the time that I took ship until I returned I ran into the American concessionaire at every turn. Going over on the ship was a gentleman well known in American finance who frankly admitted that he was expecting to secure some bargains in resources that would eventually be capital prizes.

### Concession Hunters Haunt Capitals.

In Rome I ran across gentlemen who are expecting to secure hydro-electric concessions and railway contracts under the proposal of the new government to turn over to private enterprise these state-controlled utilities. Likewise, there I met a well-known oil geologist who had returned from the Baku oil fields, and spoke of the prospects of his clients.

At Lausanne was a bevy of international oil magnates—and the Chester concession was talked on all sides. Mr. Henry Mason Day of New York, representing the Barnsdall interests, who next to Urquhart, the English concession king, is best known abroad, was there. Mr. Day is accredited with securing an enormous grant from the Russian government, and it is evident that he with Mr. Harry Sinclair, of new oil fame, and Mr. Washington Vanderlip, have been favorites at Moscow.

I understand that Mr. Kennedy of the Chester grants was in Paris—and it was commonly accepted in Switzerland that the Chester grant of \$500,000,000 of Turkish oil lands, with all its functions of jurisdiction from building 2400 miles of railway to semi-governmental functions, would be divided up among the faithful oil gents—American, English and French.

### Oil Magnates Co-operating.

It is evident the oil magnates are working out a gentlemen's agreement. For instance, Harry Sinclair told a newspaper friend of mine in London that his company had been let in on the Mesopotamia grants by the British—and he likewise admitted with great fervor that his company had secured a 45,000,000-acre concession in Angola from the Portuguese government—while I believe other grants in Portuguese West Africa went to the English.

In Geneva I ran into a forestry expert, an old friend of conservation days, who told me of the great luck his corporation had met with in a forestry concession in Czechoslovakia—formerly crown lands—at a bargain price. In Paris I heard of the Albanian oil pilgrimage of American gentlemen.

In London, by a strange coincidence, ex-Secretary of the Interior Fall and Mr. Harry Sinclair, of Tea Pot Dome and other oil fraternal affairs, both met at the same spot. It is true Mr. Fall stated to the newspaper men he was traveling like other Americans—no connection with oil—and Mr. Sinclair told of his oil prospects as related above, and that he and Mr. Fall were shortly leaving for Russia regarding oil, both in Siberia and in Russia.

### From Three Rivers to Moscow.

It is a long way from Three Rivers, New Mexico, where Mr. Fall and Mr. Sinclair began the negotiations for the nation's naval oil reserve, now famous as Tea Pot Dome, to Moscow. But the contest for "liquid gold"—for the black slimy "black water" of early Pennsylvania days—is the magic today that connects Three Rivers and Moscow.

The point to all this, if I have not made it clear, is this—unless America keeps her eyes on her citizens who now abroad are entangling her in resource concessions, they are likely to result in rows that do not bode well for this Republic if allowed to go uncontrolled and unattended.

Many of these concessions of resources have back of them a danger of entanglements that no mere wave of the hand of American statesmen's words will down. It is perfectly evident that carpet-bagger gentry of another nationality who come into a bankrupt nation and grab off in their hour of need the fundamental resources that rightly belong to all the people of that nation is a matter more important to peace and international policy than may first be thought.

### People Should Demand Facts.

It has been always an American policy that concessions and the functions of quasi-government that go with such were not of our soil. We began to think of the word itself as belonging to a sinister band.

I think that the people of this country, through Congress or through their State Department, have a clear right to know all the facts—the contracts—the entanglements, the promises of protection, of these large concessions.

And they should keep a sharp eye on these financial entanglements of American concessionaires—for the safety of our peace with the nations of the world, and for the peace and tranquility of these nations themselves.

### BLACKLIST LEGALIZED.

New York Supreme Court Judge Carswell has made a record as an injunction judge by ordering two members of the West Wash Drivers' Union, who were discharged because of union affiliation, not to seek employment in any similar concern in the borough of Brooklyn until December 18, 1924.

The injunction is a direct indorsement of the blacklist. The unionists are discharged because they belong to the union, and now the bosses secure a court order against them seeking employment in one of the most populous sections of Greater New York.

Industrial despotism touches life more intimately than state despotism. Fly the Union Label as your banner.

### ENFORCE MINE SAFETY.

Another mine disaster, this time in Wyoming. More than a hundred workers lose their lives. Their families, in many cases, are left destitute. No one knows the grief, misery and agonized suffering that follows the disaster.

This sort of thing has been going on for years. More than 3000 miners have lost their lives in nineteen mine disasters in the United States since 1900. Only those disasters taking a toll of more than 100 lives are included in this total. Thousands have been killed or maimed in lesser accidents.

Every time that the miner goes to work, he runs the risk of losing his life or of being so badly injured he will never again be able to earn his living.

Mining, at its best, is dangerous work. But it is made more dangerous by the refusal of the coal interests to do everything possible to promote safety. Since mining began, mine owners have sought to avoid the spending of money to make mining less perilous. Therefore the miner continues to be offered as a sacrifice on the altar of Greed.

Hilmar Stephen Raushenbush, in his book on "The Anthracite Question," summarizes briefly the story of the fight for mine safety. He says:

"The history of mining laws, providing mainly for safeguards and inspection, shows that each advance was made only as the consequence of a new horrible disaster and that each bill was fought consistently by the coal companies. The coal companies still oppose more stringent safety legislation; and the old legislation, the miners assert, is a dead letter wherever the union does not exist to enforce it."

Mr. Raushenbush shows where the remedy lies. It is in stronger organization of the coal miners. Not until all the mine fields are thoroughly unionized, will safety be enforced.

In the meantime, organized labor in every trade should insist that every possible action be taken to safeguard the miners. The operators, State and Federal executives and State and Federal legislatures must be given to understand that the miners must be safeguarded. Aid in this work will be given by humanitarians but the chief brunt will fall on organized labor, which must not fail to act until definite results are obtained. Mine slaughter must cease.

### WON'T SURVEY RETAILERS.

The coal commission will not survey retail coal dealers, as this can be handled by state and municipal agencies. The commission found that coal retailing is inextricably associated with trucking and storage and with the retailing of a variety of other commodities. A nation-wide survey of the more than 40,000 retail coal dealers would cost \$2,000,000, and even then results would be unsatisfactory because of conditions, the commission hints.

### SENATOR JOHNSON TO SPEAK.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson has telegraphed the San Francisco Labor Council his acceptance of the invitation to be the Labor Day orator in the Civic Auditorium at the celebration in this city.



**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

Strike of Reichsbank printers causes shortage of paper money in Germany. Berlin subway workers, printers and compositors also strike.

National Civic Federation announces that John Hays Hammond will head new department on economic and political education established by the Federation.

Senators Frazier and Shipstead declare they will ask Congressional investigation of gasoline prices.

General Federation of German Trade Union protests against action of the Belgian troops in the Ruhr in requisitioning public funds destined for the use as unemployment benefit.

Charges that employees of many coal mines in non-union districts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Alabama are held in a state of virtual isolation in towns where they live are made by a committee of clergymen and educators.

Adoption of resolutions calling for legislation designed to better labor conditions and addresses by labor leaders featured the opening session of the North Carolina Federation of Labor.

Illinois National Guardsmen sent to plant of the American Zinc Company at Hillsboro, Ill., where employees are on strike.

Employment exchanges in Great Britain register 1,184,900 as unable to get work. This is 300,000 less than on January 1, 1923.

Practices of the Seattle Master Plumbers and Heating Engineers' Association denounced as a "standing menace to the community" by Judge Ronald. Injunction proceedings against the association charged the association with unfair price fixing methods, interference with union men on jobs and threatened expulsion of certain members.

Advocates of the one big union plan and amalgamationists were denounced as enemies of trade unionism at convention in Chicago of Cigar-makers' International Union.

Union miners and anthracite operators agree to abandon the check-off system. Agreement resulted from miners' proposal that they would abandon demand for the check-off if operators would cease checking from the men's pay charges for rent, supplies and other things.

Chemical analysis of forty food stuffs sold in New York City reveals foreign substances in seven of the forty samples.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor asserts in an address at Chicago that the labor movement in America is evolutionary and not revolutionary.

Carlo Tesca, editor of an anti-fascist paper in New York, arrested on a charge of "mailing and delivering unmailable matter through the United States mails." He charged that the arrest was inspired by the Italian government.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to consider asking wage increase, at meeting of general chairmen in Chicago, Sept. 6.

J. O. Bentall, who served two years in Leavenworth penitentiary on charges involving opposition to the war, is welcomed back in Minneapolis at a dinner given by the Minneapolis city council.

German Reichstag adopts measure providing for seizure of the industry, lands and private holdings as part of the national wealth.

Turkey said to have found prohibition a failure after three years' trial and will modify law.

Officials of Brotherhoods of Railway Conductors and Trainmen pay their respects to President Coolidge.

Premier Smuts of the Union of South Africa, makes appeal for all nations, including the United States, to help Great Britain in saving Europe from destruction and to avert a world-wide disaster.

Irving T. Bush says practical business men could solve Europe's problems if politicians kept hands off.

Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg, places 20,000 employees on the eight-hour basis. This is the first move in Pittsburgh district to abolish the 12-hour day.

Thirty-seven of 138 miners entombed at Kemmerer, Wyo., brought out alive by rescuers. One hundred or more are dead.

Secretary of Labor Davis advocates the selection of immigrants before they leave their native land and says he will incorporate this proposal in a bill he will send to Congress.

June railroad earnings amounted to \$87,742,000 and represented an annual return rate of 5.47 of the theoretical value of the property investment in transportation.

**RED COATS AND YELLOW JACKETS.**

By J. M. Baer, The Congressman-Cartoonist.  
(By International Labor News Service.)

Charges that employees of many coal mining companies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Alabama are held in a state of virtual isolation in towns where they reside were made in a report addressed to the United States Coal Commission by a voluntary committee of educators and clergymen.

The list of authors of the report contained the names of prominent leaders in churches of every denomination.

The report said that the families of miners must live in houses in towns that are situated on company property, and that before they can have such houses they must sign leases. It submitted copies of these leases. Some of these forbid the miner to receive in his house any person objectionable to the coal company. They further restrict the use of roads, alleys, lanes and other ways leading to the village homes of the miner and members of his immediate family.

One company, W. J. Rainey, Inc., operating in Fayette County, Pa., the report said, allows the miner three kinds of visitors, the doctor, the moving wagon man and the undertaker.

Can you imagine such conditions in America? The tyranny is greater than that which the early colonists were subjected to by the King of England. They had their red coats. We now have our yellow jackets.

Coal companies pay, arm and employ large numbers of deputy sheriffs. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company employed 407 private sheriffs in one month and this number was only a part of the vast army of unauthorized and illegal soldiers employed by these private corporations. In Fayette County, Pa., a sheriff commissioned 6180 men for firing duty. They were paid by the coal companies.

Imagine that a labor union employed as soldiers this great division of armed men. What would happen? The Government would place every union official and every member of the local in prison for starting an insurrection or rebellion. But why does not the Government act when the moneyed interests do it? Ask Daugherty!

The scum of humanity's gutter, strike-breakers, bootleggers, gunmen, ex-criminals, and degenerates are types of social outcasts that are employed by the money-crazed coal barons to force men into slavery for profit.

We are glad that the church people and the educators see this growing menace. We ask how long will it be before one righteous and God-fearing man among the state and national officials will have the courage to stand up and cry out: "This must stop!"

The more than usual lack of intelligence among the students that morning had got under the professor's skin.

"Class is dismissed," he said, exasperatedly. "Please don't flap your ears as you pass out."—Froth.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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**GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.****Minutes of Meeting Held August 18, 1923.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman George S. Hollis. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Report of the Grand Marshal was rendered and approved, to the following effect:

The parade will move promptly at 9:30 a. m. on Labor Day, September 3, from the intersection of Market street and the Embarcadero west along Market to Grove, along Grove to Polk, along Polk past the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall to McAllister, along McAllister to Van Ness avenue, along the easterly line of Van Ness avenue north to Turk street, then countermarching south on Van Ness avenue to Market street, at which point the parade will disband.

The regalia will consist of a sash provided by the committee for the Grand Marshal and his aides, and for the Division Marshals and their aides. The parade will be made up of eight or more divisions, their points of assembly being as follows:

First Division, at Market and Embarcadero, resting on the north corner and extending north along the Embarcadero.

Second Division, at Market and the Embarcadero, resting on the south corner and extending south along the Embarcadero.

Third Division, at Steuart and Market.

Fourth Division, at Spear and Market.

Fifth Division, at California and Drumm.

Sixth Division, at Main and Market.

Seventh Division, at Davis and Pine.

Eighth Division, at Beale and Market.

Additional divisions may be formed if the number of unions turning out increases, and such divisions should assemble at Market, north along Front street.

The last part of the parade is to consist of automobiles containing wives and relatives of members parading. Such vehicles should assemble at Market south along Fremont street.

On motion, it was decided that the Theatrical Federation be assigned a position at the head of the second division of the parade, by reason of the necessity of the majority of the members having to report for work at the moving picture theatres at an early hour, before noon.

On motion, it was decided that the General Committee provide for a band of forty pieces to lead the parade.

On motion, it was decided that in each division the organization having the largest band should lead the division, and that in divisions having more than one band, the bands be so placed as to have the bands appearing in the parade at nearly equal distances from each other.

On motion, it was decided that by reason of the large number of unions in the Miscellaneous Division of the Labor Council, that the Grand Marshal and Aides be empowered to assign the individual unions to such positions and divisions as to equalize the numbers in the various divisions.

On motion, it was decided that the Labor Council and the Building Trades divisions alternate in the line of march, for the purpose of exemplifying the existing harmony and unity of the San Francisco Labor Movement.

Committee on Prizes reported having secured four cups to date, and promises for additional cups, to be awarded to the judges of the parade.

The following appointments were announced:

**Aides to the Grand Marshal.**

For the Labor Council—John A. O'Connell, Wm. P. Stanton, Patrick O'Brien, James J. McTiernan, Wm. T. Bonsor.

For Building Trades Council—Frank C. McDonald, A. G. Gilson, Lawrence J. Flaherty, George McTague, John H. Clover.

**Division Marshals.**

Each with power to appoint two aides:

First Division: C. J. Quinn.

Second Division: Daniel C. Murphy.

Third Division: George M. Cook.

Fourth Division: John O. Walsh.

Fifth Division: Michael Casey.

Sixth Division: Fred Nicholas.

On motion, the Grand Marshal was authorized to assign to the various floats their respective positions in the line of march.

Drawings for positions were had and resulted as follows:

The Building Trades Divisions were given precedence in the line of march, which means that the odd-numbered divisions will be composed of building trades unions, and the even-numbered divisions will be composed of Labor Council unions, so that the divisions from the two Councils will alternate in the parade.

The Theatrical Federation having by motion been granted the second position in line, that is leading the Labor Council divisions, a drawing was had for the other divisions of the Council, resulting in them being assigned places in the following order:

Joint Council of Teamsters,

Butchers' Federation,

Iron Trades Council,

Allied Printing Trades.

The Building Trades Divisions were not yet ready to report as to their numbers participating in the parade, wherefore it was decided that during the coming week they draw for positions among themselves and report as early as possible to the Grand Marshal, to enable the latter to give publicity regarding the number and order of divisions in the line of march.

The Committee on Music recommended that the band of forty pieces which is to lead the parade be hired from Kittler's Band and Orchestra organization. On motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

The officers and committees reported splendid progress made, and the Committee of Thirty announced that it would make additional visits to unions during the coming week, in order to persuade them to turn out for the parade.

Owing to the gratifying number of delegates attending, and owing to the lateness of the hour, roll call of delegates was dispensed with.

Committee adjourned at 10:25 p. m. to meet again Saturday evening, August 25th, at 8:15 o'clock.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

JOHN H. CLOVER,

Secretaries.

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**IMMIGRANTS DUPED.**

Wage workers from Scotland made affidavit that they were induced to come to Canada under false promises. The affidavits have been placed in the hands of officers of the central body, and President Tom Moore of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress has been asked to present these cases to the Dominion Immigration Department.

The central body also recommends that labor organizations in Great Britain, through the fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, be notified of industrial conditions in Canada, and that they, in turn, inform their members of the risks they incur in coming to Canada, through the intermediary of transportation companies or other companies interested in immigration schemes.

**CAN'T SUE LABOR UNION.**

Superior Court Judge Harding has ruled that labor organizations can not be sued in North Carolina.

The decision was made in connection with a suit for \$10,000 damages against the United Textile Workers of America, because the local union expelled one P. E. Tucker. Attorneys for the union held that a voluntary organization can not be sued, and this was upheld by the court.

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**FORCE THAT WILL NEVER DIE.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Trade unionism represents an undying force by which the worker seeks a fuller life for himself and his dependents.

This is the ringing declaration of the Industrial Christian Fellowship, which numbers among its membership some of the foremost prelates of the Church of England. It appears in the form of an open letter to employers published as a tract by the Fellowship and written by A. Herbert Gray.

Mr. Gray questions whether the employer really tries to understand what lies behind the organization of the workers and their willingness to endure any sacrifices for the sake of their union. He suggests that the workers, by organizing, are seeking to win that fuller, richer life which the employers have already attained and urges that the spirit of trade unionism be studied with intelligence and sincerity. Extracts from Mr. Gray's letter follows:

"You repeatedly say—publicly in measured words, and privately in other words—that the real obstacle to progress is the unreasonable attitude of the workers. Their demands for wages are said to be extortionate. Their willingness to strike on any small provocation is pronounced fatal to settled business. You say they are both suspicious and unreliable; you give the country the impression that you believe them to be greedy, thriftless, ignorant and selfish; your cry is that they should abandon strikes, settle down to hard work, and let us all get busy making up the wastage of the war.

"But have you sincerely tried to understand what lies behind this almost universal willingness to strike?

"I suggest that it would be worth your while to sit back and really study this titanic force that confronts you. It is essentially an undying force. Not till the spirit of man is finally broken (a thing unthinkable) will he cease to seek a fuller life for himself. You sought it and found it, and should therefore be able to sympathize.

"The essential trouble is that under the present system only the few can find the fullness of life. A few become employers and managers; a few direct and control, and have scope for initiative; a few find their opportunities equal to their abilities; but for the great majority none of these things are true.

"And it is the finer elements in our humanity which make the men revolt. You would revolt in their circumstances. If only you would believe that, a new day would begin to dawn at once.

"You are deeply disappointed that, though you think you have done much for your men, they are not more grateful, and do not alter their attitude. You have really tried to give good wages—at least some of you have; you have suggested schemes

of profit-sharing; you have built recreation rooms; you have employed welfare workers; you have started magazines; you have tried to work up a sort of esprit de corps. And things are not much better. No wonder you are tempted to strong language. But you have not got down deep enough.

"It is true that our workers want a higher standard of material comfort. And they do not believe you when you say it is economically impossible, for they know that the productive capacity of the nation is not nearly fully organized. Further, they are rather suspicious of rapid production just now, because it seems to glut the markets and so to decrease employment.

"But their entirely defensible craving for a higher standard of comfort is not the heart of this matter. They want a system within which there shall be real scope for their full humanity. They want a real share of control. They want responsible places within the industrial world—industrial citizenship, as they call it. And they will always want it till they get it."

**POLICY TRACED TO BUSINESS.**

A desire to secure raw material without being "gouged" is one of the elements of imperialism, said W. S. Culbertson, vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, in discussing the handling and distribution of the world's raw material, before the institute of politics.

"It is futile to argue to a nation that the channels of international trade usually are open and that supplies of raw material usually are available," said Dr. Culbertson. "The difficulty is not that they can not at almost all times get the supplies which they need. The difficulty is that first they suspect that the foreign combination is gouging them and, secondly, that they fear that raw materials, under the control of other political power than their own, may be cut off.

"In the chaotic and anarchistic organization of international relations, nations inevitably desire to control their own affairs. A company like the United States Rubber Company invests capital in the East Indies in order to secure its supply of raw material. This reaching out into other areas is common among commercial groups and illustrates the desire of economic units to be self-sufficing. This desire reflects itself in commercial policy and is emphasized by national industries to be self-sufficing in case of war.

"Fear and suspicion then are fundamental factors in determining the psychology of imperialism. Their causes are by no means imaginary."

Dr. Culbertson said that the importance of the psychological element in modern imperialism must be clear by this time. The producers' and the sellers' interests are very important factors, he said, in shaping business practices and in influencing the policy of nations.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

**WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.**

The Order of Railway Telegraphers demands that the Railroad Labor Board stand by its eight-hour principle. First, the board gave recognition to the eight-hour day and later ruled that eight hours could be worked within 12 hours in certain offices.

"If we are to have an eight-hour day," said President Manion of the telegraphers, "let the board so decide. But if it is the intent of the board to provide 12 hours' service to the carriers in our class, then let the board so rule."

In defense of overtime payment requested, President Manion said that this is intended as a deterrent and as compensation for sacrifices required of the employee. Sunday has a value to the worker which no other day has, and those who are compelled to work that day should be given extra compensation, he said.

"Our craft is low paid. Wage increases by central tribunals have not met the situation, nor has full consideration been given our duties and responsibilities; on the contrary, the inadequate basing rate has been perpetuated by these inelastic wage orders until now not only the basic wage must be corrected, but inequalities must be eliminated."

A schoolboy at lunch time entered a grocery store and said to the clerk: "Take this order: Ten pounds sugar at 6 cents; 11 pounds coffee at 25 cents; 8 pounds tea at 30 cents. Add that up. How much is it?"

The clerk replied, "\$5.75."

"Are you sure?" asked the boy.

"Of course I am sure."

The boy thanked him and said: "That's my arithmetic lesson for tomorrow."—Judge.

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## BY THE WAY.

Sound common sense is rare, especially in the decisions of government bodies. So it is refreshing to be able to chronicle the common sense decision of the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board in a recent workmen's compensation case.

A salesman, while on business for his employer, slipped and fell in the street, breaking an ankle. He sought compensation for the injury. The board held that in an employment such as a salesman the street is the employee's workshop and that the salesman was therefore injured as a result of a risk to which his employment subjected him.

The board accordingly found that the salesman was injured in an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and awarded him compensation.

If the case had been brought before a court of law, it is likely no such fair and eminently sensible decision would have been given. But the Industrial Accident Board, not being bound by legal quibbling and legal precedent, gave a decision that was the very quintessence of common sense.

Gasoline is so plentiful that it was recently proposed by the refiners to shut down refineries to reduce the surplus stocks. Yet gasoline shows no tendency to decrease in price. Why?

This is the question that Governor McMaster of South Dakota set out to answer. He was the first to investigate the matter and do something about it. Finding that gasoline cost 14 cents wholesale and 26 cents retail, he ordered the State oil station at Mitchell to sell gasoline to the public at 16 cents a gallon. The independent companies at once lowered their price to 22 cents.

All of which suggests that perhaps the retail dealers of South Dakota are more responsible for keeping up the price of gasoline than the producers. The same suspicion attaches to retail dealers in other sections of the country. Until a price war began, instituted by Governor McMaster's action, the wholesale price of gasoline was about the same everywhere, yet the retail prices remained at about the same level prevailing in South Dakota before Governor McMaster decided to see what he could do about the situation.

Little intelligence has been shown in all the billions of words that have been poured out on the anthracite coal question.

Words, words, words—but almost no ideas or thought behind them. A typical instance is the advice of the joint Special Coal Investigation Committee of Massachusetts that New England boycott anthracite coal in the event of a strike.

Knowing that anthracite coal is virtually a necessity and to abandon its use would be a step backward, the only advice the Massachusetts committee can give is to refuse to use hard coal! Suppose New England followed this advice, using bituminous coal exclusively, and there should be a strike of soft coal miners. Where would New England be then? Apparently the coal committee never gave this phase of the situation a thought.

If all the committees and organizations "investigating" and talking about the coal situation were to demand and obtain justice for the miners, there would be no need of urging a futile boycott or handing out fool advice. Continuous coal production would then be assured, with satisfaction to the miners and the consuming public, if not to the mine owners.

Is the United States Constitution "unconstitutional?"

Apparently the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Chicago, holds that the foregoing question should be answered by an emphatic "Yes."

One is led to draw this conclusion from the

action of the court in deciding that Wisconsin railroad strikers, accused of violating the Daugherty injunction, are not entitled to trial by jury. This despite the fact that the sixth amendment to the United States Constitution provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No wonder the people are losing respect for the courts!

Yes, the railroads have no deficits. With few exceptions, their earnings for the first six months of this year made a substantial gain over the same period in 1922.

As shown by figures made public by the American Railway Association, net operating income of Class 1 railroads for the first half of 1923 represented an annual rate of 5.64 on their tentative valuation. This compares with a rate of 4.53 in the corresponding period last year.

Yet some of the railroads which report such excellent earnings are still fighting their shopmen on the plea that they can't afford to pay the wages the men demand. Which indicates that some railroad executives do not lack "nerve."

In his last public speech, made at Seattle, President Harding made a plea to save Alaska from those who would exploit her resources so recklessly and greedily as to ruin them.

"Against a program of ruinous exploitation we must stand firmly," said Mr. Harding, and, "our adopted program must be a development of Alaska for the Alaskans."

It's a safe bet that only constant watchfulness will save Alaska from the exploiters, as the birds who would turn the territory's lumber and mineral resources into cash without regard to future generations are always "on the job" and never lose an opportunity to advance their plans. President Harding evidently sensed the danger from the reckless squanderers of natural resources and endeavored to warn the people against them. It is to be hoped that the warning will be heeded.

The Tacoma Ledger spikes in a few words the labored arguments of the Steel Trust in favor of letting down the immigration bars. The Ledger says:

"If the Steel Corporation or any other steel concern will advertise the fact that it has gone upon the eight-hour basis and that it is in the market for 60,000 workers, there is not the slightest doubt of its ability to secure them. The principal objection to work in the steel plants has been the inordinate length of the working day. If the steel industry will pay reasonable wages and work its men reasonable hours, the matter of labor supply will solve itself without admitting to this country a swarm of cheap labor of the most undesirable class."

Two Yankees were in Cook's office at Cannes the other day for the purpose of turning some dollar checks into francs.

"Well, gentlemen," said the clerk, "if you will give me 50 centimes (twopence) I can cash your checks in full without any small change being necessary."

A Scotchman who overheard the conversation and saw that the tourists were somewhat perplexed, neither of them having 50 centimes at the moment, stepped forward and produced the coin, saying politely:

"Great Britain owes America £900,000,000 and here I find two Americans in want of a little money. Please allow a Scotsman to make a contribution toward the liquidation of our debt."—Paris Daily Mail.

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Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,  
California, as second-class matter.  
Acceptance for mailing at special  
rate of postage provided for in  
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,  
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1923.

Two brothers once lived down this way,  
And one was Do and one was Say.  
If streets were dirty, taxes high,  
Or schools too crowded, Say would cry:  
"Lord, what a town!" but Brother Do  
would set to work to make things new.  
And while Do worked, Say still would cry:  
"He does it wrong. I know that I  
Could do it right." So, all the day  
Was heard the lack of Brother Say.  
But this one fact from none was hid,  
Say always talked, Do always did.

—Frederic Almy.

When the membership ceases to take an interest in the meetings of a union usually incompetents come into control and the union as an effective instrument of progress for the workers begins to slip. Then the negligent members wonder what is the matter and proceed to criticise almost everybody but themselves. There can be no achievement without effort, and the union does not ask much of each individual. Do your small share.

The agitation now under way for the consolidation of San Francisco and other Peninsula municipalities under a borough form of government, if successful, would result in great benefit to all concerned, and is looking toward the accomplishment of something that should have been brought about a long time ago. So desirable is the plan that it should engage the enthusiastic support of everyone interested in the progress and development of the bay region. In matters of this kind there is no room for the consideration of personal selfish interests. The community spirit should actuate every individual in such affairs, and if there are those whose purely personal interests may the better be served for the present by separation, it is to be devoutly hoped that they will be big enough to do the thing which will be of advantage to the vast majority now, and in the end beneficial even to themselves. In the past there has been, here and there, a croaker on this subject, but it is to be hoped none will be found now. We must all pull together this time or accept a back seat in the parade of progress among California communities.

## Compensation and Service

Uncle Sam has never been, as an employer of labor, very generous in the matter of compensation. Particularly has this been true with relation to the Postoffice Department. The men and women engaged in that service have had a hard time making both ends meet with their pay envelopes for a great many years, and, without the active support of the organized labor movement during the past decade or two, never would have been able to get along at all.

Now a new branch of the service is being established, and the most hazardous and nerve-racking of the entire department. In the years that are to come will the air mail service develop the same tendencies toward niggardly pay as have the other branches, or will it serve as an instrument to lift the others up? There is, of course, plenty of room for speculation concerning the matter, but the average postal employee is not very jubilant over the prospect, as he has had experience of a practical kind in forming his opinion. One of them, in commenting on the new service recently, expressed himself in this rather pessimistic fashion:

"The air mail service is to have a schedule averaging about one hundred miles per hour between New York and San Francisco. There is no question that those performing that service must be men of extraordinary courage and endurance, and should be compensated accordingly. Their lives will be very short in the service even though not killed in accidents. It is not at all likely that there will be many who can endure the strain for more than five years at best. The greatest skill, courage and power of endurance must be exercised in flights across the continent, but there is room there for the satisfying of the spirit of adventure that is found in almost every young man, and there are always those who crave excitement and daring to such an extent that they will go at anything, so that the eligible register will no doubt always be filled whether the pay be good or bad."

Surely the United States Government, the richest and most powerful in the history of the world, ought to be able to so compensate those who render it such useful service as to inspire happier thoughts than the above expression indicates inhabited the mind of this postal employee. There is no excuse for poor pay in the postal service because decent pay would inflict no serious burden upon any user of the mails.

The Government ought to be a leader in paying good wages to its workers. It ought to set a good example for private employers to follow, but the truth is it sets a very bad example for them, because it is always lagging behind the procession on a rising market. Politicians in charge of the different departments are actuated by the same motives that persuade hired industrial managers—they desire to make a showing, and the first thing they think of as a means to the accomplishment of this end, is low wages to the men and women who do the real work.

There is always talk on the part of the management of efficiency in the postal service, yet the idea that decent pay and working conditions might be more helpful in this direction than anything else never occurs to them. They ought to know that the other scheme is a failure, that it is unscientific and does not produce the desired results, but it has been in vogue from the beginning of the wage system, and doubtless will be a long time in dragging along to its death, not only in the Postoffice Department, but in other departments of the government where wage workers are largely used.

Private employers by the thousands are throwing the low wage theory to the winds, but Government officials, most of whom know little or nothing about industry or wages, can not be expected to profit by the example.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

When you wear union label articles of clothing you know you are not helping some prison labor contractor get rich from the misfortunes of others. If you wear articles without the union label you may be helping to bring convict labor into direct competition with free labor, a policy which no one attempts to defend, except those who make profit out of such a state of affairs.

If the labor movement is not worth the little effort required to turn out in the Labor Day parade, then it is, indeed, a poor institution. Has your union voted to parade, or has the membership so little interest in the advancement of the movement that they have voted down the proposition? This year, above all others, there should be a parade that will demonstrate to everybody that the labor movement in this city is doing business at the old stand and that its power has not been weakened by the fight made upon it.

Five years have passed since the signing of the armistice, but most of the people of Europe are still living in the period of the war, thinking of the war, talking of the war and preparing for another war. When they will be able to change this general trend is hard to say, but when they do the bolshevists will find the sledding so tough that they will not be able to negotiate the road they have been traveling since the close of the war. When sanity takes possession of the minds of men bolshevism cannot live because it is the product of insanity, thrives upon unbalanced minds and dies when exposed to healthy reasoning. If you do not believe this, the next time you meet an advocate of bolshevism take a good look at him and you will doubtless discover that he is not a normal human being, that his head has a freakish shape, his eyes have a wild gaze and his general demeanor is out of harmony with the conduct of civilized men. In truth he is usually in an incipient stage of insanity and capable of being cured of nearly all the symptoms except the ill-shaped head, which he must carry through life, making it necessary that he must always furnish proof of his rationality to the casual acquaintance.

## READ 'EM AND WEEP!

## How Does He Know?

"All in all, however, there is no doubt that a large preponderance of the workmen of this country are in favor of prohibition of the sale and use of all intoxicants, from the standpoint of good morals, good economics and peaceful social relations."—Judge Elbert H. Gary, in the New York Times.

## That Naughty Union!

The United Mine Workers has been guilty of violating the anti-trust laws, and its avowed policies are aimed in that direction. It has the express authority, under its constitution, to call general strikes, which stop all commerce in coal, and, in 1922, did declare such a general strike, clearly in violation of the Federal Anti-Trust law."—From a statement issued by General Policies Committee of Anthracite Operators.

## Steel's "Must" Won't Go!

"Steel wants and must have the foreigner. Steel is ready and willing to deal with the strike question among the foreigners. Then why not let down the bars a little and let steel have its labor and at the same time hold steel responsible for the good behavior of its imported product?"—George Walter, in the Iron Age, organ of the iron and steel interests.

## WIT AT RANDOM

The soldiers marched to the church and halted in the square outside. One wing of the edifice was undergoing repairs, so there was room for only about half the regiment.

"Sergeant," ordered the captain, "tell the men who don't want to go to church to fall out."

A large number quickly availed themselves of the privilege.

"Now, sergeant," said the captain, "dismiss all the men who did not fall out and march the others in—they need it most."—The Continent (Chicago)

A young salesman had embezzled from his kind-hearted employer a considerable amount of money and had lost every cent of it on the races. he was apprehended, and the boss didn't know just what to do about it.

"Keep him on the job and deduct what he owes you from his pay," counseled an adviser.

"But," wailed the victim, "the amount is too large. He could never make it up that way. His wages are too small."

The other ruminated for a moment. Then his face cleared.

"Well, then, raise his salary," he suggested.—American Legion Weekly.

"I think that children are not as observing as they should be," said the inspector to the teacher. "I hadn't noticed it," replied the teacher.

"Well, I'll prove it to you"; and turning to the class the inspector said:

"Some one give me a number."

"Thirty-seven," said a little boy eagerly.

The inspector wrote 73 on the board, and nothing was said.

"Will some one else give me a number?"

"Fifty-two," said another lad.

The inspector wrote down 25 on the board and smiled at the teacher. He called for another number, and young Jack called out:

"Seventy-seven; now see if you can change that."—Public Opinion (London).

"Two or three" always means at least three, or three and upwards. "One or two" seldom if ever means one. "In a minute" means anywhere from five to fifty minutes.

"That reminds me of a story" means, "Now you keep quiet while I tell my joke."

"I hold no brief for" means, "I am now going to defend—"

"While I do not wish to appear critical" means, "But I am going to have my say out anyhow."

"Of course it's no business of mine" means, "I am simply devoured with curiosity."

"My conduct calls for no apology, and needs no explanation" is the usual introduction for an apology or an explanation.

"No one could possibly have mistaken my meaning" is what we say when some one has mistaken it.—The Brisbane Mail.

When the general inspected an artillery outfit of colored negro soldiers in France he was struck by the snappy neatness and soldierly bearing of one particular member of a gun team.

"What are your duties, soldier?" queried the commander-in-chief.

"Tse de doah tender to de Swasohng Kans," the lad replied.

"And what is that?" the general asked him.

"Why, I jus' opens de little doah in back o' de gun, and Rastus here throws a shell in and de corporal pulls de lanyard."

"Then what do you do?"

"We jus' drops back and say: 'Kaiser count yo' soldiers.'"—Disabled Veteran Magazine.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## THE GOOD NEW DAYS.

None but the futile mourn the past,  
Or waste their hours in vain berating;  
Each day is richer than the last;  
There are new worlds to conquer waiting!

Though somber sunsets lend a man  
Regret to pleasant days gone from us,  
The pilgrim stars go wheeling on,  
And dawns bring new demesnes of promise!

The path that yesterday we trod  
Was bright with blossom, sweet with clover;  
Yet there must be a richer sod  
Where the horizon trail dips over.

Onward and upward, mile on mile;  
Deaf to the jibes, the mocker's chorus;  
Facing each hazard with a smile—  
Till a new world lies wide before us!

There is no going back. Why bind  
Your swift pace with a fantom fetter?  
Forget the good old days behind.  
Go on—and make the new ones better!  
By Ted Olson, in Forbes Magazine.

## UNDERWOOD DENOUNCED.

Resolution in opposition to the candidacy of Senator Oscar W. Underwood for the Democratic nomination for President, adopted by unanimous vote at the regular meeting of the Committee of Allied Labor Organizations of Birmingham, Ala., held on Sunday, August 5, 1923, at which each of the labor bodies was represented by two delegates.

Whereas, A careful plan and comprehensive effort on the part of the "interests" to force Senator Underwood down the unwilling throats of the people of Alabama as a Presidential candidate is obviously in full swing, in which effort his backers as usual have secured the editorial and news columns of big daily newspapers to further their work; be it

Resolved, that we receive an announcement of Senator Underwood's candidacy for the Presidential nomination with hearty disapproval and opposition for the reasons that his career as a public man has been characterized by a lack of sympathy with the great masses of the people and by subserviency to the selfish interests and financial interests; be it further

Resolved, That the public actions and declarations of Senator Underwood stamp him as a reactionary and a creature of Wall Street and demonstrate that he has in no sense ever been or is now in touch or harmony with the democratic masses of the people of our country, that his public attitude is illustrated by the facts that he was the favorite champion of the Esch-Cummings act and a bitter opponent of adjusted compensation for ex-soldiers; be it further

Resolved, That as men and women who love our country we declare that no further honor should be conferred upon Senator Underwood but to the contrary that he should be eliminated from public life.

ROBERT R. MOORE, Chairman.

A. B. WARNER, Secretary.

By direction of the committee, copy of said resolution is sent to all labor publications throughout the United States with the request that same be published as an expression of the attitude of organized labor in Senator Underwood's home city of Birmingham.

ROBERT R. MOORE, Chairman.

A. B. WARNER, Secretary.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The regular monthly meeting of No. 21 was held at the Labor Temple Sunday, with all officers present. The past month has been a busy one for the secretary, he having received 82 traveling cards and issued 75, the total number of members August 18 being 1321. Elias Coss y Leon, Frank Howard Felter, Mitchell M. Smith and Myron W. Osmonson having made application for admission to the union, their applications were read and referred to membership committee. Charles W. Klor, who finished his apprenticeship a few weeks ago, was initiated. Reports of the secretary-treasurer and all standing committees were read and approved. The report of the Labor Day committee, after eliminating a recommendation placing a fine for non-attendance in the Labor Day parade, was adopted. There being no contest for places on the union's delegation to the State Federation of Labor, which meets at Stockton, September 17th, the following were elected as No. 21's delegates: James W. Mullen, W. H. Ellis, D. K. Stauffer, G. E. Mitchell, Jr., H. R. Calhan and Henry Heidelberg. There being a vacancy on the executive committee, caused by the death of Benj. F. Coffman, nominations were called for and Fred J. Crute and Mrs. Alice Hawkes-Bennett were placed in nomination, Mrs. Hawkes-Bennett being elected, 32 to 31. The applications of C. S. Van Sandt and James P. Olwell for the pension were read and approved.

A committee from the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, appeared before the meeting in behalf of the patients domiciled in the institution. The committee was composed of Dr. F. C. Smith, Miss Stovall, educational director; Mrs. Lucy Drysdale, National War Mothers' Association, and Mrs. Farrah. The hospital at Palo Alto has a number of patients who are suffering slight mental troubles, and the hospital authorities are attempting to install a small printing office in the institution, whereby the patients may be given a chance to exercise their mental faculties and thereby regain their normal condition. It was shown that light mental exercise has a better effect than medicine in the cure of these unfortunates. The office, if established, will not compete for outside work, but will be devoted to the publication of a small institutional paper. The executive committee was instructed to give moral support and some financial assistance to the cause of the hospital.

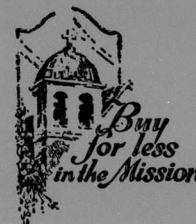
The most enthusiastic meeting yet held by the general Labor Day committee, composed of Building Trades and Labor Council delegates, was held at the Labor Temple Saturday night. It was evident from the enthusiasm shown and the reports of delegates that the parade and celebration this year will be along the lines of the old-time celebrations for which the labor movement in San Francisco has long been famous. Some sixteen bands will be in line, numerous floats and many novel features. George S. Hollis, president of the Labor Council, will be the marshal of the day. No. 21's Labor Day committee has arranged for a twenty-four piece band and other features will be shown. All that is expected of the membership is to show their true unionism and fall in line and help swell the ranks. Numerous cups have been donated; one for the largest percentage of membership in line, one for the best showing made by individual union, and one for the best float. Other cups will be given for various features. It is up to us to "cop" one of the prizes. Will you be in line? if so, see that you have some one with you. The apprentice members will not only be more than welcome but are urged to join us. Their position in the line of march will be at the head of our division. Our position will be the last of ten divisions and

place of assemblage will be announced later. But most of all, let the bug of enthusiasm get into your system and be in the line of march, that we may demonstrate to the fellows who think organized labor is dead that we are far from being a corpse—to prove that the money spent for poison in the last few years has not killed us, but that we thrive on the treatment labor has received in San Francisco the last couple of years. The committee in charge of No. 21's arrangements desire that several auto-owning members volunteer the use of their machines for that day for the purpose of assisting the lady members and some of the superannuated members who desire to appear in the parade. Those who will loan their machines will confer a favor on the committee by calling headquarters and so report.

Addressing James W. Mullen, L. Reuben, well known in San Francisco printing circles, and who has for the past three years been a resident of Honolulu, writes in part:

" \* \* \* When I landed here three years ago yours truly said to himself: 'Here's where you settle down for a while and save your get-away-from-the-business stake.' After three years, instead of having a stake, I haven't the price of a tough steak. In fact, if this whole island was on sale for 32½ cents, I couldn't buy an armhole in a vest. But I'm still happy, so what t'ell? I won't attempt to tell you what I've been doing to be in this condition; just suffice it to say that I've been DOING! But enough of this hard luck stuff. Please don't pass the hat around in order to get me passage money back to dear old 'Frisco, as I have several inventions ready for the Mergenthaler people. Good ones, too. As long as I have started on this letter I might as well explain one or two of my patents. For about a year I had been wrestling with a Model 9 and, believe me, it had me talking to myself. Don't know whether you ever tackled one of the demons, but if you haven't, you've missed something. This little baby showed me everything it had from w.f.'s to tr.'s. It wasn't long before I became unconscious. Then my inventive genius asserted itself. \* \* \* To eliminate crawling around on my hands and knees looking for mats every time I had a distributor stop \* \* \* I rigged up a little basket; mats dropped every place but into the basket, so had to discard it.

Then I tried another scheme and it works to perfection. A garage next door supplies free air for tire inflation and L. R. has tapped his pipe and made a connection with the machine. When my distributor stops I turn on the air. Then I bounce on to the back of the machine, open the gate, and when the mats begin to drop they get caught in the rush of air and float around. All I have to do is reach out with a little scoop-net and gather them in. \* \* \* I'm now working on a powder to sprinkle in the assembler when setting 36-pt. It will soften the mat and then I can put as many mats as I want into a line. That might sound strange to you, but it has its advantages. Ad and head writers will then be able to write as many words as they wish for a two or three-column line and get away with it. What is the use of giving some of those (name it yourself) a schedule of type? The operator on our Model 22 insists on my figuring out a scheme to eliminate changing magazines. It looks like a tough proposition, but while under the spell of a few



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by making all  
your purchases in  
stores located on

**MISSION STREET**  
16th to 26th and Army

**Mission St. Merchants Assn.**

GOOD  
JEWELRY  
SINCE  
1896

For 26 years we have maintained a reputation for integrity  
and square dealing.

**Sorensen Co.**

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS  
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715 Market St., bet. 3rd and 4th,  
San Francisco

All jewelry and watch repairing guaranteed



## THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK) COMMERCIAL  
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1923

Assets.....	\$86,255,685.28
Deposits.....	82,455,685.28
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,800,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	414,917.52

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4¼)  
per cent per annum was declared, Interest compounded  
QUARTERLY instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.



shots of okolehā I think I'll make the grade. I fear, though, that after I lighten the burden for the boys, the boss will insist on my figuring out a scheme to decrease salaries. \* \* \* Nothing like boosting the place one hangs his hat, so here goes. The weather here is the real thing. True, we have rain most every day, but we kanaāinas call it liquid sunshine. The town of Honolulu is surely gifted with some lovely spots. And rainbows!! Believe me when I state that you can see more connecting rainbows here when sober than we ever saw when under the influence of Billy Peters' good old Monogram. And the water, both drinking and swimming, is surely fine. As a rule, I hit the ocean at least once a day. Taken all in all, this would be an ideal place for a branch I. T. U. home. \* \* \* Tell Prof. Groom that some of the old-timers at the Star-Bulletin were holding a session on him the other night. Also tell him that the oke now is not of the grade he once knew. \* \* \*

The California Co-operative Meat Co., which is now in process of dissolution, is advertising for the addresses of members, and the heirs of deceased members of the company. The following members of No. 21, and members of their families, who hold stock in this concern, and who have failed to furnish addresses to the company within the past five years, appear upon the list: E. C. Alexander, J. P. Brady, W. F. Barron (deceased), Dan Connell (deceased), John T. Cochell (deceased), Mrs. A. D. Carlyle, John J. Coleman, W. C. Hensworth, W. K. Galloway, M. A. Hubert, Robert Higgins, S. H. Jenner (deceased), Richard A. James (deceased), Burt Janes, James T. Kelsey, J. F. Killian (deceased), Mrs. M. Knell, Mrs. M. D. McCaslin, J. J. Neubarth, E. H. O'Donnell, E. L. Schlegel, C. S. Van Sandt, H. G. Walters, Mark Wayman. Among those names listed above many have not complied with the request of the company to furnish late addresses. It is requested that those who have not already done so immediately forward their present address, together with their certificates of stock to Secretary L. Michelson, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market St., San Francisco, who will see that all their rights and privileges will be taken care of, and money due them forwarded.

Joseph Sullivan, Daily News chapel night side, now sports a brand new Chevrolet car about the city streets. Joseph has just lately emerged from his apprenticeship and is operating an ad mill on the News.

H. J. Thompson of Big Six was one of the callers during the past week at the headquarters of No. 21. He is enjoying a vacation in California and contemplates loafing in Southern California.

The Gille Poster Company, which has been doing business at 820 Mission street for many years, has been sold to Wobbers, Inc., who will continue the business, but likely move it to their new building, recently announced.

A. J. Spelman, for many years a member of the Journal of Commerce chapel, has drawn his traveler and is now located in Chicago. Mr. Spelman was a popular member of No. 21 and his many friends in San Francisco will regret to learn of his leaving the city.

H. J. Moore and Joseph Gillig are two of the latest members of Big Six to locate in the jurisdiction of the Golden Gate.

H. H. Shinn, Abbott-Brady chapel, has returned from a four weeks' visit to Colorado.

While in Colorado, Mr. Shinn had the misfortune to lose his father.

Abbott-Brady Corporation is installing a new two-color press to better handle their growing business.

Charles E. Staples is the new chairman of the Call chapel, vice Neal Burchfield.

Among the San Francisco delegation to the Atlanta convention to receive committee jobs we note the following: Charles Houck, committee on Union Printers Home; Fred Martindale, committee on officers' reports, and Robert Fleming, committee on apprentices and supplemental education.

D. F. MacDevitt of the Pernau-Walsh chapel, accompanied by his wife, are automobiling through the great Northwest. Mac reports wonderful scenery and expects to reach British Columbia before returning to the wonder state of ours. He likes the North, but oh you California!

E. H. Stivers, who has been employed at the Union Lithograph Co., has drawn his traveler and departed for Richmond, where he will become an instructor in the printing department of the Richmond Union High School.

From communications received from E. E. Lowe, proofreader at the Daily News, who is touring the Canadian provinces, he must be enjoying himself. One communication reads: "Woops, m' dear! Wot time is it?—Lo."

Chronicle Chapel—This week witnessed the departure of J. A. Snell and family, who took the old bus and started out in answer to the call of the open roads.

C. H. Koch took a flying trip to Los Angeles the first of the week to see his family.

"The Kentucky Colonel," otherwise H. J. Benz, mahout of a Merg, shook the fog out of his eyes by hitching up his benzine buggy and striking out over the week-end.

J. H. McDermott took over the management of a big apartment house recently and is in the market for others. Mac intends to run a chain of them.

Al Adams, accompanied by Mrs. Adams, left Tuesday to tour the scenic country in and around Yosemite. Al figures to be away a fortnight or more.

The veteran proofreader, J. J. Burns, will be back shortly. He decided that eleven months of work entitled him to one month of play and is acting accordingly.

Foreman W. M. Davy returned home Friday, but did not go to work until Monday. Mr. Davy was up in the mountains, hunting and fishing. Each year he takes a month off, heading for the interior, as he figures a complete change of climate is essential to an ideal vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Imeson started for Seattle Sunday. They claim the northern city as their birthplace and have been looking forward to this trip with considerable pleasure.

H. P. Olsen, a hand man, has been confined to his home for two weeks, due to illness.

During his three weeks' absence W. A. Smith helped the carpenters construct several flats and cottages in Oakland, which "Smithy" is building for rental purposes.

Nothing like being able to turn your hand to several pursuits, as witness C. M. (Andy) Ward, who passed his time off working in the hay fields.

So many of the Chronicle prints own automobiles and leave town every Sunday that anyone looking for one of them is pretty sure to be out

of luck. A conservative guess gives the ownership of autos to at least half of the composing room force.

Those contemplating a journey to the wilds should see W. A. Clifford for details, particularly of the Hetch Hetchy country, as he spent a month there this summer and is enthusiastic in his praise of the great dam, lake, scenery and camping spots. Hetch Hetchy dam alone is worth the trip, and Cliff says the roads are good, too.

Desolation Valley in the high Sierras fascinated C. W. Mann when he beheld it this summer on his outing. He says it's well named, as no one not having seen it can conceive of desolation on so gigantic a scale.

C. A. Gerrard left this week for Fresno for a short visit with a sister, after which he will proceed to Omaha, where he expects to visit relatives and participate in the settling of an estate of an uncle who has passed away.

C. B. Crawford, proofreader, passed the recent examinations of the State Board of Bar Examiners, and has been admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor, with right to practice in all the courts of California. He plans to take an advanced course in California law before opening an office. Mr. Crawford is one of No. 21's most studious members. He has served the union in many capacities and has the confidence of the membership in all matters. It is indeed pleasing to note his advance from the position of the ranks, and his many friends and admirers will wish him nothing but the fullest success when he withdraws from the trade to actively engage in his new profession.

### PLAYING THE GAME.

Life is a game with a glorious prize,

If we can only play it right.

It is give and take, build and break,

And often it ends in a fight.

But he surely wins who honestly tries

(Regardless of wealth or fame).

He can never despair who plays it fair—

How are you playing the game?

Do you wilt and whine, if you fail to win

In the manner you think your due?

Do you sneer at the man in case that he can,

And does, do better than you?

Do you take your rebuffs with a knowing grin?

Do you laugh tho' you pull up lame?

Does your faith hold true when the whole world's blue?

How are you playing the game?

Get into the thick of it—wade in, boys!

Whatever your cherished goal;

Brace up your will till your pulses thrill,

And you dare—to your every soul!

Do something more than make a noise;

Let your purpose leap into flame

As you plunge with a cry, "I shall do or die,"

Then you will be playing the game.

—The Stone Cutters' Journal.

—She—I am proud of my family tree!

He—Well, I don't know anything about the tree, but the limbs are worth bragging about.

## SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

**EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.**

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SAN FRANCISCO

THE

**UNION  
LABEL**

On every one of these items

## Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street

at Twentieth



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of August 17, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Waiters' Union No. 30—F. Sigman, vice James King.

**Communications**—Filed—From Label Section, requesting all trade unionists to wear union made uniforms and badges on Labor Day. From the office of the City Engineer, stating that Mr. Eckart would represent him in the discussion on Hetch-Hetchy Electric Power. From Mayor, stating his inability to be present at meeting on Hetch-Hetchy matter.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of the Cemetery Workers' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Sausage Makers' Union.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Cigar-makers' Union, with reference to their delegates.

Referred to Label Section—From Union Trades Department of American Federation of Labor, with reference to our purchasing power. From Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association, calling attention to prison-made garments, particularly to the "Big Yank Shirt," and requesting our membership to demand the union label when making purchases.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Federal Employees, Janitors and Barbers, stating they will parade on Labor Day.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Trustees' report.

Referred to Moving Picture Operators' Union—From Board of Supervisors, stating that communication relative to motion pictures in various schools had been referred to the Bureau of Fire Prevention for its investigation and report.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Roche, requesting the Council to approve and indorse the Saturday afternoon closing movement now in contemplation by the San Francisco Post Office. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

**Report of Executive Committee of July 30, 1923**—In the matter of the restoration of wages for Janitors employed in theatres, committee recommended that the officers lend every assistance possible. Recommended indorsement of wage scale of Waiters' Union, subject to the approval of the International Union. In the matter of request for a boycott on Roesch Hall, the same was laid over for one week. Brothers Quinn, Lively, and Clover, representing the Building Trades Council, appeared before your committee relative to the extension of the Women's Auxiliary. The chair appointed the following committee to co-operate for the purpose of securing the holding a mass meeting: Brothers Desepte, McGowan, Colhan, Rogers and Sister Molleda. Relative to the resolutions of Waiters No. 30, dealing with securing amnesty for political prisoners, committee recommended that the Council reiterate its former position on this matter in conformity with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, and that the secretary forward in the near future a communication to Washington to that effect. Relative to compensation for delegate to the State Federation of Labor and to the American Federation of Labor Convention, committee recommended that the delegate to the Stockton convention be given \$100, and to the Portland convention, \$250. Report concurred in.

**Report of Executive Committee of Aug. 6, 1923**—Delegate Johnson submitted a written report on his investigation of Attorney K. I. Perky, regarding whom President Gompers made certain inquiries. Committee recommended that the secretary transmit the information to President Gompers. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters—Renewed agreement with employers. Casket Makers—Will pa-

rade on Labor Day. Letter Carriers—Will parade. Carmen—Will parade; will hold a grand ball in the auditorium. Waitresses—Reported that the Windmill is still unfair. Retail Shoe Clerks—Will parade. Tailors—Will parade. Retail Drivers—Will parade. Grocery Clerks—Will parade; Piggly-Wiggly still unfair. Lithographers—Requested all unions to demand the label on all lithographic work.

**Label Section**—Will have a float in the parade.

**Women's Auxiliary of the Label Section**—Will have a float in the parade on Labor Day.

**Labor Day Committee**—Submitted a lengthy report which will be printed in full in the Labor Clarion.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Unfinished Business**—Nominations for delegate to State Federation of Labor Convention. James E. Wilson being the only nominee, a motion was made and seconded that nominations be closed; carried. The Chair declared Delegate Wilson elected to represent this Council at the convention.

**Nominations for Delegate to the Convention of the A. F. of L.**—Sister Molleda, Henry Boyen, D. C. Murphy, T. A. Reardon, J. A. O'Connell, Sarah S. Hagan, all of whom declined with the exception of Delegate Henry Boyen; nominations were closed for the evening.

**Special Order of Business**—A general discussion on the subject of distribution of electric power from Hetch-Hetchy was held, and many of the Supervisors were present and took part in it; also Mr. Eckhart, who represented the City Engineer.

**Receipts**—\$402.92. **Expenses**—\$319.26.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.—J. O'C.

## LABEL SECTION.

### Minutes of Meeting Held August 15, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:00 by President W. G. Desepte with all officers except J. R. Smith, J. Frankenstein and J. P. Griffin.

Minutes of preceding meeting approved as read.

**Credentials** from the Cooks' Helpers, and Hod Carriers and Common Laborers. Moved and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

**Communications** from the Union Label Trades Department and the Stereotypers. Minutes of the Building Trades; read, noted and filed.

**Reports of Unions**—Cooks' Helpers reported that business is good; Local going to parade and have a float. Federal Employees reported that they are going to parade. Shoe Clerks reported that Wolfs, Bakers, and Mails are the only union shoe stores on Fillmore street; Local going to parade. Brewery Workers reported that business is good; Local going to hold special meeting in regards to parade. Glove Workers reported that business is good; elected a delegate to the Auxiliary; ask a demand for their label when buying gloves. Upholsterers No. 28 reported that business is good; going to start campaign for their label on furniture; Local going to hold a special meeting in regards to parade. Lithographers reported that all checks are unfair unless they bear the Lithographers' label. Garment Workers reported that business is fair; one shop is closed down; Local going to hold a special meeting in regards to the parade. Tailors reported that Joe Parente at 20 Ellis street locked out their men; Local going to parade. Auxiliary reported that the whist party was a success; going to parade. Sister Desepte told of her experience going to the different stores in regards to union label goods. Laborers reported that they were having some trouble in enforcing the \$5.50 wage. Hoisting Engineers reported that they are having some trouble with the contractors in regards to the

wage set by the Local; initiated 7 new members last meeting; Local going to parade. Typographical reported that business is good; Local voted to parade and spend \$500 on the parade. Cap Makers reported that when you buy your caps for the parade see that they bear the Cap Makers' label. Cooks reported that business is good; look for and demand the house card. Grocery Clerks reported that they are going to parade; when patronizing the downtown markets and your neighborhood grocer see that the clerk wears the Clerks' monthly working button; color changes every month, color for August is silver; Piggly-Wiggly, Skaggs, and Great Western Grocery are still unfair.

**Committees**—Moved and carried that the report of the Agitation Committee be received and the contents noted. Report of the Visiting Committee—Monday, visited the Water Workers and Photo Engravers; Tuesday, progress; Wednesday, progress; Thursday, progress; Friday, no committee; Saturday, no committee.

President Desepte will see Daggett about the painting of the float for Labor Day.

Trustees reported favorable on the bill; same ordered paid.

Moved and carried that the Secretary write Delegate Smith in regards to the office of sergeant-at-arms. Moved and carried that the Secretary write the Butchers No. 508 in regards to affiliating with the Section. Moved and carried that the Section appoint a committee of five to devise ways and means to form an organization of members of organized labor who are consistent in demanding the union label. Committee appointed: Johnson, Lively, Mrs. Fosen, Mahoney and Mrs. D. Baterson.

Agitation Committee will meet Tuesday evening, August 28, at room No. 205, Labor Temple.

Dues, \$25.00; Agent Fund, \$5.52; Total, \$30.52. Disbursements, \$109.55.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned to meet again on September 5, 1923.

Demand the union label on all things that you buy. Send your delegates to the Section.

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

Phone Valencia 6238

## MISSION PRODUCTS CO.

FOR HOME BEVERAGE SUPPLIES

FRANK A. STENZ, Sales Manager

3000 Mission St.

SAN FRANCISCO

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
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PRINTING, PUBLISHING  
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS  
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Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs  
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO



## INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

**China:** Housing Project at Hongkong—According to local press reports, the housing shortage at Hongkong is to be relieved by the project of a limited company, which proposes to erect 500 four-story tenement houses at an approximate unit cost of from \$3850 to \$4500.

**Germany:** Rentals Rise in Dresden—In consequence of the rise in wages and building material, the City Council of Dresden has fixed a new tariff of increase which raises the present rentals to 510 times those existing before the war.

**Great Britain:** Conference of Miners' Federation—Feeling that the provisions of the 1921 agreement between the coal miners and the coal owners do not permit the earning of a fair living wage, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is considering the advisability of terminating the agreement.

**Railway Employees Face Wage Cuts**—It is said that the railway companies have proposed new cuts in wages, a prospect which is the cause of much discontent among members of the National Union of Railway Employees. The railway companies state that rate reductions, for which there has been much demand by their patrons, are impracticable until wages are further reduced.

**Unemployment**—On July 2, 1923, the wholly unemployed on the live register totalled approximately 1,191,400, an increase of 2341 on the preceding week. On the same date the number working short time and drawing benefit for interval of unemployment was 63,000 as compared with 60,177 on June 25, 1923.

**Norway:** Paper Mill Workers Strike—Fourteen thousand workmen are involved in the strike in the paper industry, previously reported, which is entirely sympathetic in nature. An early settlement is anticipated.

**Nova Scotia:** Steel and Coal Strikes—Chaotic conditions are attending the steel and coal strikes, which continued in full force throughout the month of July, 1923, at Sydney. Thousands of workers are involved, and 1200 provincial policemen are on constant duty.

**Scotland:** Unemployment at Glasgow—Unemployment continues to be a serious factor in the Glasgow area, the number reported being approximately 76,000.

**Switzerland:** Unemployment—During the month of June, 1923, the Swiss unemployment situation experienced continued improvement, the number of entirely unemployed persons having dropped from 30,223, at the beginning of the month, to 25,583 at its close.

## CONDEMN "EDUCATIONAL" LEAGUE.

The creaking machinery of the trade union educational league has been hard hit by organized garment workers of Chicago, who have expelled two members who belong to this communist group.

Charges against the two garment workers stated that through caucus meetings, planned and carried out by the league, and directed by persons not belonging to the Garment Workers' Union, attempts were made to control the union.

The joint board, representing all garment workers' unions in this city, appointed a committee to consider the charges. Two reports were presented, but the board accepted the minority report. It declared that the trade union educational league is an opposition organization to the Garment Workers' Union, and recommended that those members or officers who would not withdraw from it should be expelled from the union.

The board's action carries with it condemnation of all who would, by belonging to such leagues and groups, endeavor to rule the union and manipulate its affairs from the outside.

It is said a promise neglected is an untruth told. How about your promise to support the union label?

## PRESSMEN'S MEMORIAL.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America has completed the ground work and preliminary details attendant to the establishment of a great memorial, which is to be dedicated to the veterans of the World's War who were members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

The memorial will be in the form of a chapel which will be used for religious ceremonies of all denominations and dedicated to the services of the 5524 members of the Pressmen, Assistants and Paper Handlers' International Union who were enlisted, and to the memory of the 111 who paid the supreme sacrifice, and representative of the organization in the United States and Canada.

It is estimated that the memorial chapel will cost approximately \$50,000 and will be located on the properties of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America at Pressmen's Home, Tennessee—the name of the city which is owned by the International Union and at which place has been established a sanatorium for tuberculosis, a home for incapacitated members and a great technical trade school engaged in instructions in printing. The international headquarters of the organization is likewise located there.

The finances necessary for the completion of the memorial chapel is assured. The bulk of the money is being assembled by popular contributions from members and friends throughout the United States and Canada.

## HIGH WAGES CUT COSTS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Big business has seen a light. It now recognizes that high wages increase efficiency and production. At last it admits the truth of what organized labor has been preaching for years.

In the past, Big Business has often fought high wages for the workers. Evidently it has changed its opinion as to the wisdom of this policy, as leading businessmen have frequently declared in recent months that high wages make for efficiency and increased production.

Now comes the National City Bank of New York, one of the largest financial institutions in the Nation, with ramifications in every industry and emphatically indorses the view of the American Federation of Labor that skilled labor, working for high wages, gives lower production costs than inefficient labor working for low wages. Says the National City Bank, in its monthly business review:

"It has seemed strange that China and India should for so long have been great markets for cotton goods without developing a cotton goods industry able to supply their own wants, although both countries have an abundant supply of cheap labor. Although the industry is growing, it is still far from sufficient to supply the home market.

"This goes to show the fallacy of the idea that cheap labor of itself makes a country a formidable competitor in international trade.

"Intelligent and skillful labor, equipped with the best machinery, can give lower production costs at high wages than inefficient labor at the wages prevailing in Asia. Wages rise in all countries as the labor becomes more skillful and productive, just as the prices of all goods tend to be adjusted to economic values."

## CAN'T INDUCE LABOR TO LEAVE.

The Georgia House of Representatives does not propose that labor agents shall come into this state and induce wage workers to leave. Under an amendment to the general tax act, each labor agent in the state must, in addition to paying a \$1000 tax, give a bond, approved by the state commissioner of commerce and labor, to protect creditors of each person sent out of the state by labor agents.

## LABOR'S TIRELESS REDEEMER.

By Jack Williams.

In a pleasing visual ramble through the columns of the Labor Clarion of August 10th I found the following extra delightful news:

No. 21's label committee wishes to thank the members who so kindly answered their appeal for non-label matter a few weeks ago. The boys are fiends for work and again urge upon the members to forward all matter not bearing the label to headquarters in order that they may return same to the firms issuing same. Beside this we have the assurance that they have favorable responses from many of the firms addressed which proves that their efforts are bearing fruit.

To the follower of the "little sticker" this is surely dividend returning stock; is surely an eye-crest to the faithful who stood by the gallant little friend of labor through years of inexcusable neglect.

Never mind, we will forget the past and all its slips and errors. We'll consign the whole package back to the past, let her look after them. It's her game, it's the stuff she fattened on through years of labor slavery.

Right here, the present, our eyes are turned to the regeneration, the second coming of labor's tireless redeemer. And this time, yes, this time, the queen of labor is likely to remain in her angelic mission until she mounts her throne if such assemblies as No. 21's label committee come into being and stay there until the object is reached in labor's ascension beyond the slavish rule and dollar tangled mentalities of such beings as the Judge Garys who have hit this planet in natal defiance of the predestined laws of the past ages.

Brothers and sisters in the labor world: Loosen up a bit in the thought region. Spare just a little time to weigh and figure up your loss at the wage counter because of treatment you have been, and, maybe, still are handing out to the greatest conception in defense of labor ever conceived by the mind of man.

The future workers, what will they think when they look back in the pages of history and sum up the thoughtlessness and carelessness of workers who heed but little the calls of labor's supreme defender—the union label. Workers as a whole are indifferent to labor's march to liberty. Object lessons are constantly given to the working people, still they carelessly remain the goat of greed and injustice. Was Barnum right?

Mother—If you fell in the water, why are your clothes dry?

Tommy—I took 'em off in case of accident.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Man—Is New York the next stop?

Porter—Yes, sah; brush you off, sah?

Man—No, I'll get off myself.—Western Christian Advocate.



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**FAIR TREATMENT OF SEAMEN.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Fair and just treatment of American seamen promotes the national welfare and is essential to the building up of the American merchant marine.

This, in effect, is the opinion of Federal District Judge John S. Partridge, in analyzing, from a national viewpoint the consequence of brutality to sailors upon the high seas.

Judge Partridge gave his decision in the case of three seamen who sued for injuries inflicted upon them by the brutal first mate of the barkentine "Rolph" while the "Rolph" was on a voyage from Newcastle to Chile.

**Mate's Reputation Bad.**

"The evidence in the case," said Judge Partridge, "has developed a most amazing and dramatic situation. The mate, now admittedly a convict for the brutal treatment of seamen, is described as a giant, weighing in the neighborhood of 285 pounds, all bone and muscle, and with a reputation for ferocity as wide as the seven seas. His treatment of the sailors on the various ships on which he was mate was known and discussed wherever seafaring men resort, at least on the Pacific coast."

From the testimony given at the trial it appeared that the mate, Hansen by name, made a drunken assault on a number of stevedores while the "Rolph" was in the harbor of Vancouver. He beat several sailors on the way to Melbourne, where the men went to the American consul and secured their release on the ground of the mate's cruelty. A new crew was shipped at Melbourne, which, however, left the ship at Newcastle. A third crew was shipped for the voyage to Chili.

**Strikes and Beats Sailors.**

The "Rolph" had scarcely left Newcastle when the mate began a campaign of brutality, striking the sailors with belaying pins and beating them across the shoulders with a piece of rope, on the end of which was a knot.

As a result of the mate's brutality, one sailor lost the sight of one eye and was made nearly blind in the other. A second man lost his hearing and two others were badly injured. When the vessel reached Antofagasta, in Chili, the men complained to the American consul, but the mate was not arrested and taken in irons to San Francisco, as he should have been if the laws had been observed.

Judge Partridge awarded judgment totaling \$14,000 to the four injured sailors. After outlining the case against the mate, as just told, he said:

"Now, then, I take it that it is of the utmost importance to the manifest destiny of this republic upon the ocean that youth of America should be attracted to the sea. The building up of a merchant marine necessitates a body of seamen and almost universally the class of men who have been shipped on merchant vessels has been high. Sailors on an American ship, therefore, must not be subject to such treatment. It is not alone a question of common humanity, not alone a question, even, of the award of proper compensation for the natural results of such treatment; it is, besides, a question of the broad policy of this government to foster and extend our merchant marine, and, therefore, I take it that the courts should not seek to defeat a claim which, under all these circumstances, would be just, for ill treatment of the seamen, for any technical reason."

The International Seamen's Union of America and other unions on the Pacific coast are giving wide publicity to Judge Partridge's decision, as a warning to captains and mates who may be disposed to emulate the tactics of the "Rolph's" first mate.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

**PRISON LABOR HIT IN OKLAHOMA.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Governor of Oklahoma has terminated the shirt contract at the Oklahoma State prison. This victory over a system of graft and exploitation of human beings is the first since the encroachment of contract convict labor upon the free labor market became serious a few months ago and both manufacturers' organizations and labor organizations joined hands to fight a common economic evil.

They were joined by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor and other social agencies who are opposed to the contract system of convict labor as a social evil. Politicians are fast learning that they are on the wrong track in associating themselves with the prison contractor.

The unfair competition of prison labor is most serious to garment manufacturers at present because of the concentration of prison labor in garment manufacture. Ironically enough, production of prison contractors is particularly heavy in work shirts, which are bought by workmen who are ignorant or are misinformed about the source of the product. The union label does not appear on shirts manufactured in prisons.

A strenuous fight is being waged against further encroachment upon free American institutions by the slave system of the prison contractors.

In Utah the Manufacturers' Association is bringing legal action to prevent the state from turning its prison labor over to the Reliance Manufacturing Company. This is the big contract convict labor trust whose business has expanded so rapidly under unfair competitive methods that free manufacturers have been driven out of business. The manufacturers are corresponding with the American Federation of Labor about methods of carrying on the fight.

The leading newspaper in Idaho is conducting a powerful agitation to drive the contractors out of that state.

The garment workers of Houston, Texas, have started a campaign to prevent the Reliance Company of Chicago from securing a contract for the manufacture of clothing in the Texas State penitentiary. The Reliance Company is using full pages of advertising in the newspapers to introduce the "Big Yank" workshirt. They say this is "America's biggest name in workshirts." They list 252 towns in South Texas where this shirt can be bought and eighty-six stores in Houston alone where this shirt is carried.

As rapidly as possible the Allocation Committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor is conferring with the different state governments to introduce an economically sound system of employing prisoners that will forever eliminate the vicious contract system.

The Governor of Virginia, where the contract system is slated to go as soon as other employment can be arranged for the prisoners, has appointed LeRoy Hodges, Deputy Governor of Virginia, and Mr. Boyd, president of the Prison Board and Central Purchasing Officer of the state, to represent Virginia on this Allocation Committee to meet as soon as possible.

The Governor of Colorado has written the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor for recommendations on how to employ prisoners and distribute their products without using the prison contractors. He also is interested in the work of the Allocation Committee and how it proposes to allocate industries among different states so that the prisoners may be employed and so that their product may not be sold on the open market in competition with free labor and free industry.

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**DAILY SEIZING MORE POWER.**

Judge-made law and injunction judges are increasing and their power over the lives of the people, and conditions are shaping for the inevitable contest between rule by oligarchs and rule by law.

Usurpation by judges is natural. It is another proof of the inflexible law that power begets power; that no man or group of men can be trusted to rule their fellow men.

Wage workers were the first victims of judge-made law. This is true in every case where tyranny operates.

As the public accepted judge rule as a substitute for law, the judges continued to extend their power. The inexorable law was operating—power begets power.

Injunction judges have denied free speech, free assemblage and trial by jury. They have placed the dollar above human rights. They have now reached the stage where they are controlling newspapers.

With a few exceptions, these newspapers have defended injunction judges. Now it will be interesting to see how long the Fourth Estate will accept advice it so freely gives workers; how long will it forego constitutional rights and submit to irresponsible rule.

Organized labor has been lectured by newspapers because it opposes the injunction in strike times. Then rights are denied and acts are outlawed that are legal if no strike exists.

"They want to violate law!" is the dust-raising cry of these newspapers, that have ignored gross violation of fundamental principles and constitutional guarantees.

But these newspapers are due for a change of policy. Injunction judges are increasing their power and are now dictating to newspapers. They are making a mockery of free press, as they have of free speech and peaceful assembly.

The injunction judge is giving the Fourth Estate the same treatment accorded wage workers.

The public has not forgotten recent attempts of New Mexico courts to gag the press by sentencing Editor Magee of Albuquerque to prison because he dared criticize courts. The editor was pardoned by the Governor of that State.

The Arizona State Supreme Court has ruled that a judge can gag newspapers. In this case the Superior Court of Gila County enjoined the holding of an election which was prescribed by statute.

The Silver Belt, a daily newspaper published in Globe, criticised the court. The editor was found guilty of contempt.

The State Supreme Court upheld this suspension of law and control of the press. "We think the articles from which we have quoted are to be considered contemptuous," said the court. The law-defying lower court, who defamed the judiciary, escaped censure.

From Superior, Wis., comes the news that Federal Judge Luse has warned the editor of the Superior Evening Telegram that he must not publish news of a criminal trial which might have a tendency to prejudice jurors.

The accuracy of the news was not questioned. The court made no attempt to stop jurors from reading the paper. Instead, he told the editor what he could not print, and would enforce his edict by contempt proceedings.

These cases indicate the wind's direction.

They again prove that no group in society is immune from an injustice that has been inflicted on any other group. They also recall the unyielding law that when men are permitted to usurp power they will extend that power.

Judge-made law and the labor injunction judge are enemies of popular government. They are enemies of every requisite of a free people—free speech, free press, free assembly and trial by jury.

**BY NICE, POLITE FOLK.**

The problem of world peace is not just a question of getting a number of sweet-tempered and reasonably-minded people around a table, said Philip Henry Kerr of London, former secretary of Lloyd George, in speaking before the institute of politics at Williamstown, Mass. The speaker declared that sentiment is not the road that will lead to world peace.

"The international problems would be comparatively simple," he said, if all the 1650 millions of people in the world were exactly alike in race, language, religion and color, but they are not.

"The white population of the world is about 560,000,000, distributed mostly through Europe and America; the brown and yellow peoples number about 850,000,000, distributed almost entirely through Asia, and the blacks, who inhabit Africa, are about 100,000,000. In race, the Mongolian is the largest with about 665,000,000 people. Next comes the Caucasian with 645,000,000, and then the negro with 100,000,000."

Mr. Kerr estimated the present number of independent states at about 60. After listing the religions, the languages and dialects, he said these figures "bring out the extraordinary complexity of the world in which we live," and that the figures dispel the idea that sentiment and sweet-tempered people sitting around a conference board will make peace possible.

He said peace will only be reached "by finding the means and still more the spirit through which the continuous problems which these differences involve, can be adjusted according to reason, justice and fair play."

**LOW SCHOOL EXPENSES.**

In a survey of the public school system of Arkansas, issued by the United States Bureau of Education, it is stated that Arkansas ranks forty-fifth in per capita spent on public schools.

The United States as a whole spends \$7.26 per capita of total population for public schools. The state that ranks twenty-fifth spends \$7.20; the state ranking highest, \$19.

"In view of these facts the conditions which the survey staff has found are not to be wondered at," the pamphlet states. "Hundreds of schools are closed for the greater part of the school year; children are crowded into dismal, insanitary buildings; they are taught by underpaid, overworked and proportionately ignorant and untrained teachers; school after school is closed or about to close for lack of funds.

"In a commonwealth whose constitution requires that the legislature shall provide a system of schools free to all persons between the ages of 6 and 21 years, such conditions should not exist."

The survey staff declares that Arkansas, "a sovereign corporation, finds that its machinery for producing education must be discarded and an entirely new one introduced."

It is declared that "no mere remodeling or patching will suffice; an entirely new machine must be introduced."

**FAULTY SCHOOLHOUSES.**

There are 1,000,000 children in this country who are housed in inadequate public school buildings, said Dr. George Drayton Strayer in an address to students in New York City.

The speaker insisted on school planning years ahead. He said communities select improper sites and later they are forced to encroach on play space, which, he said, is just as important as class rooms. He advocated large tracts for play spaces so that play may become a regular part of the school program.

Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood, housing authority, said one-third of the population of the United States is subnormally housed and one-tenth is housed under conditions which produce acute degenerative changes, physical, mental and moral.

Contractor—Don't you see that sign, "No new help wanted?"

Colored Applicant—Yassah. Ah promised mah ol' woman I'd ask fo' a job today an' dass why Ah applied.—New Haven Journal-Courier.



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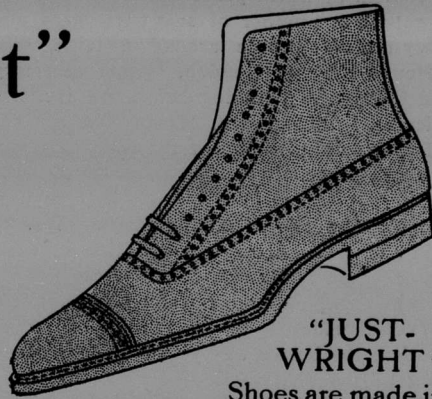


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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Julius Frankenstein of the waiters, Milton L. Town of the marine engineers, Richard Bahlman of the boiler-makers.

F. Sigman has succeeded James King as delegate to the Labor Council from Waiters' Union No. 30.

New wage scales have been submitted to the Executive Committee of the Labor Council by the Cemetery Workers' Union and the Sausage Makers' Union. The committee will report its recommendations to the Council tonight.

James Wilson of Teamsters' Union No. 85 will represent the Labor Council at the Stockton convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and Henry Boyen of Electrical Workers No. 151 will be the delegate to the Portland con-

vention of the American Federation of Labor the second week in October.

Already unions have reported to the Labor Council the engagement of eighteen bands to participate in the Labor Day parade. Doubtless there will be more reporting during the next two weeks, so that there is now no doubt that there will be plenty of music in the parade.

Reports from Sacramento are to the effect that an increase of 75 cents a day has been granted to the plumbers by employers of the Capital City. Plumbers were going elsewhere because better pay could be secured.

R. V. Lytton, B. Ford and L. M. Miller were elected last Tuesday night by the Martinez Oil Workers, Local 5, to represent the workers of the Shell Oil Company at the conference to be held on August 27 at Santa Barbara. They are now in San Francisco and will leave Saturday night.

## BOXING

Oakland Auditorium

Every Wednesday

SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

### ORPHEUM.

Nazimova, the greatest Russian actress that this or any other country has ever known, will head the brilliant show to be offered at the Orpheum Theater for the week beginning Sunday matinee, in a powerful dramatic play from the pen of George Middleton entitled "Collusion." This is a new play written especially for Miss Nazimova and it will mark her first appearance here in eight years, the last time being when she played the Orpheum Theater in Marion Craig Wentworth's stirring melodramatic offering, "War Brides." In "War Brides" Nazimova is said to have enacted the greatest rôle of her career and her forthcoming engagement in this new play is being eagerly looked forward to by her thousands of admirers. This engagement of Nazimova promises to be the greatest event in the annals of the local Orpheum.

Another very notable attraction on the same bill as Nazimova is Miss Juliet, who does a "one girl revue," assisted at the piano by Lou Handin. Miss Juliet has a repertoire of more than a thousand impersonations, which she presents in a very unique method, allowing her to make a complete change of costume without the slightest stage wait.

America's favorite singing juvenile is Irving Fisher, who comes to the Orpheum Theater next week in "Songs De Luxe," assisted by Don Prosser at the piano.

Joe Rome and Lou Gaut announce themselves as "When Extremes Meet." They are eccentric dancers who vary their dance routine with a little song and a few stories.

Miss Fern Remond and H. Wells, who appear in the comedy skit, "The Gyp," have taken the gypsy fortune teller and her thirst for coin of the realm and made it into a character comedy with song and dance.

Eight Blue Demons is the title which a band of whirling Arabians call themselves, and it is said that nothing without wings has ever passed through air with such rapidity and grace as do these dervishes.

Jack Cahill and Don Romaine present "A Comedy Mix-Up," and Captain Betts' Seals round out another great Orpheum show for next week.

### CHARGE DENIED BY MINERS.

Representatives of the United Mine Workers have forwarded a vigorous protest to the United States Coal Commission because of its charge that the miners are making irresponsible statements. In its last report the coal commission said:

"The loose and often swashbuckling literature that emerges on occasions from the legal and publicity departments of both sides is a constant incitement to trouble."

In their disapproval of this reference to them, the mine workers show that they have no legal department in connection with their presentation of its case to the commission.

"As far as this organization is concerned, it has kept well within the bounds of truth and propriety in this matter," the unionists say.

The most direct road for co-operating with our fellows is to always demand the union label, card and button.

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